

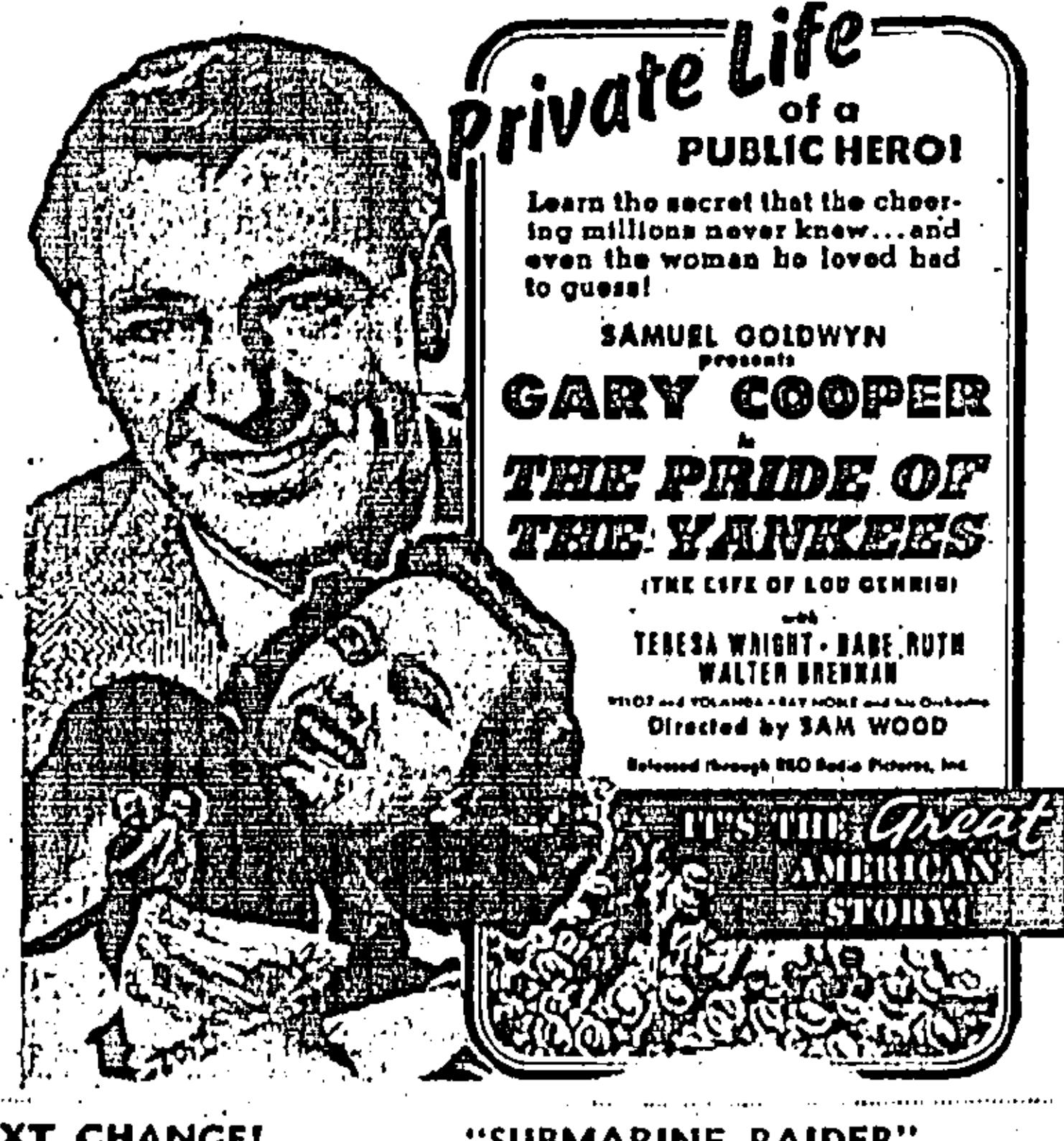
SHOWING
TO-DAY

KINGS

At 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Also Latest BRITISH PARAMOUNT NEWS

ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

NEXT CHANGE!

"SUBMARINE RAIDER"

SHOWING
TO-DAY

MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20,
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

ORIENTAL
FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.15—9.15 P.M.
THE SHOW THRILL OF YOUR LIFETIME! FOR YOUNG & OLD:



COMMENCING TO-MORROW: "NAUGHTY NINETIES"

CATHAY

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

AN M-G-M'S MUSICAL COMEDY MASTERPIECE!

Rod SKELTON • Eleanor POWELL in

"I DOOD IT"

with Jimmy DORSEY and his ORCHESTRA.

SOME MINISTERS WHO PLAN BRITAIN'S ECONOMY:

HUGH DALTON
EXCHEQUERJOHN STRACHEY
FOODEMMANUEL SHINWELL
FUELSTAFFORD CRIPPS
TRADE

By BERNARD HARRIS

THE SOCIALIST EXPERIMENT . . . Where

has it led the
British people?

THE first complete year in the transition from war to peace is ending as it started—with our Socialist leaders imploring us all to work harder.

"Produce or perish" has become the theme song with which we must face the future.

When we look around us and see that food shortages are worse than a year ago, that coal stocks are down and power cuts more frequent, that only the surface of the housing problem has been scratched, that Sir Stafford Cripps expects clothes rationing to continue for years, then we may feel that the time has come for a change of tactics.

How about sparing us further good advice, we may ask, and giving us a genuine incentive instead?

APPEALS
They no longer make any impression

AFTER visiting a number of factories in the past few weeks, I feel pretty sure that appeals and posters are getting us nowhere. Workers have endured such a series of them that they no longer make any impression.

Better-filled shops and a lightening of the P.A.Y.E. burden would do more to step up production than any number of pep talks by Ministers and their underlings.

How far have we got along the road to peace-time production levels after 18 months of Socialist rule?

It is fairly easy to estimate our position, for if our Government has failed to deliver all the goods it promised, it has at least provided us with a record outpouring of statistics.

Even so, the figures are not as complete as they might be. They tend to be most detailed when the results are pleasing to the authorities and sketchiest when the results are poor.

OUTPUT
Position according to Mr Morrison

WITHIN these limitations, this is what Mr Morrison's own figures reveal:—

Output much larger than in 1939—

Gas, electricity, aluminium, sulphuric acid, superphosphates, agricultural tractors, electric fires, electric irons, electric vacuum cleaners, electric kettles, clocks, plaster board, steel windows and doors, tooth brushes, motor-cycles, commercial vehicles.

Output at or around 1939 levels—

Pig iron, steel, motor-cars, rayon, yarn, household brushes, cement, children's socks.

Output moderately below 1939—

Blankets, fountain-pens, radio sets, prams, bric-a-brac, pedal-cycles, iron ore.

Output substantially below 1939—

Cotton goods, woollen goods, furniture, household furnishings, men's socks, women's stockings, footwear, linoleum, wool carpets, pottery and crockery, watches, travel goods, table cutlery, spoons and forks, roofing slates, clay tiles.

That is the record. What is the main lesson to be drawn from it?

The debutante point is whether the headaches involved in economic transition could have been remedied more effectively by other means.

The outstanding feature is that our economy is topsy-turvy. We are producing ample—some might say too many—metal goods, but not nearly enough soft goods like cotton and woollen clothes, blankets and sheets, coats and suits.

Planning has surely run crazy when it results in our shops being piled high with electric fires for which there is no power, while we are kept short of the clothes which would warm us without turning on a switch.

If this is a sample of what Mr Morrison describes as a "co-ordinated and tidy policy," then I think there is something to be said for untidiness. Some of the chief planner's colleagues evidently share this view if we are to judge from reports that output of electric fires is now to be curtailed.

STOCKINGS
Less than half what we used to buy

WE obtain still less encouragement when we survey the quantities of goods available for purchase in our shops as distinct from the total production of our factories.

The hosiery manufacturers are turning out 14,000,000 pairs of stockings a month, but as some of these have to be sold abroad the home market is left with only 11,800,000 pairs.

This is less than half what our womenfolk used to buy, for in the old days we made 23,500,000 pairs a month and imported a further 1,500,000 pairs.

If you are one of the fortunate few with a new house to furnish you will find from Mr Morrison's statistics that the woollen carpets on sale each month are less than a half of the pre-war number and that the colour is down to less than one-third.

Also cut to a half or less in the interests of export trade are the home supplies of table cutlery, spoons and forks, fountain pens and travel goods.

Decorated chinaware has disappeared in favour of plain stuff of the coffee-stall type.

MOTOR-CARS
Only 162,000 available for home market

THE motor industry, we have just been told, is producing vehicles at the rate of 480,000 a year, or 95 per cent of the pre-war peak.

But only 162,000 will be available for the home market this year, compared with 311,000 in the best year before the war.

Now, of course, it would be unfair to blame all these shortcomings on the Government, for as Mr Morrison has put it, to speak as if the Government were entirely responsible for every shirt that is not produced.

3. SHORTAGES
Men, raw materials and foreign currency

THE Government was faced from the outset with three major shortages—manpower, raw materials and foreign currencies.

Whatever Government had come to power in the summer of 1945 would have started with the same handicaps.

The debatable point is whether the headaches involved in economic transition could have been remedied more effectively by other means.

We have seen a mass of legislation produced, but it is difficult to put a finger on any enactment of the Government and say, "That has made a positive contribution to production."

All too often the story has been just the reverse. Industry has been weighed down and impeded by vexatious controls, form filling, snooping and meddlesome interference.

It has been frustrated by the attentions of officials, well-meaning, no doubt, who have sought to tell businessmen how to do their jobs.

Here is a comment by one who has had much experience of them, Sir George Usher:

"The authorities," he says, "are jubilant about the increase in volume of our exports and reticent about the obvious fact that private enterprise produces the exported goods."

"If for ships, why not for shops? Does anybody really want telling?"

And he adds that it is no use the Government urging executives to get a move on if it simultaneously takes strong measures to see that they can't.

To carry out these "strong measures" and develop new ones the Government is constantly adding to the ranks of the Civil Service and so denuding industry, already undermanned, of more of its workers.

Nor has it yet had any noteworthy success in persuading workers to transfer from the industries which were expanded during the war to those like cotton and wool, which were "concentrated" and must now be restored if our needs are to be met.

Worst of all, its nationalisation policy has not cured the persistent absenteeism which is at the root of our coal troubles.

Latest coal cuts to be inflicted on industry do not suggest that we shall derive much good cheer from this economic inquest.

But unless we get a move on the Government may have to hold an inquest on its plans for social betterment. For they can be paid for only by increased production.

Some of the raw material shortages which handicapped the Government were world shortages. It could do nothing much about them.

But our industries have experienced other shortages, which have arisen in the main because the Government still insists on trying to buy materials itself instead of letting the experts get back to their pre-war job.

If it had given the traders a chance we should have had a freer flow of raw materials at no greater cost—possibly even cheaper than the Government has been able to do.

RUBBER

Worst case of official ineptitude

WORST example of all of Government's ineptitude in dealing with raw materials has been over the Malayan rubber industry.

Before the war that industry was the largest single producer of dollars in the Colonial Empire, and it could have been again if it had been properly handled.

Mr Morrison promises us that a White-paper will be issued which will enable us "to take stock of the national position in the light of a more comprehensive economic survey than has hitherto been available."

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Einstein
To
Picasso

BY PAUL HOLT

PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN is leaving the cloistered life of Princeton to go on a pilgrimage.

He will take his staff in his hand and stamp the little towns and villages of America to warn the people about the Atom. Time is short, he says.

So the wise professor adapts the ancient religious method of pilgrimage to his purpose. So he comes as a prophet to rouse up the people against their rulers, who wish to keep the Atom secret.

Fine, but he does not go far enough. The Atom is not simply a weapon of war. It has become a totem, a symbol, an object of worship. The Atom is the symbol of the Infant God of Science. Regeneration, Formula, Power, Caloric, Vitamin. Speed and Propaganda are the Seven Pillars of its Wisdom.

They are the seven-branched candlestick before the altar of this new religion. Where primitive man worshipped fire and the heat of the sun, the modern man bows down to radio-activity.

It is the duty of all scientists to teach that their trade is not a mystery, but an instrument. For what shall it profit us to save our hides from the atom bomb if we lose our souls to a cyclotron?

WHINING SCHOOLBOY

MR GEORGE F. WILLISON has written a book ("Saints and Strangers," Heinemann, 16s.) in which he says that the Pilgrim Fathers were not holy men fleeing from religious persecution but rather merchant adventurers financed by the City of London. The motive for the migration was not religious, but economic.

Well, that's another few dreary hours I wasted at school.

SO SIMPLE

THE British Foreign Office is puzzled and worried because it took Pravda three weeks to decide that Mr Devin's broadcast "regretted" the existence of the Anglo-Russian alliance of 1942. They find the timing sinister, but I don't.

As any visitor to Pravda offices would know, they lost the copy.

BIG BUSINESS BUT

MR MATTIE FOX, of America, who has gone into the world market with our Mr Rank, adapting Hollywood techniques to religious and educational films for 16 and 8 mm. projectors, says: "This is going to be one hell of a big business."

Maybe, but I shall miss my lantern slides of the Holy Land.

PICASSO PROGRESSION

A TRAVELLER from Antibes on the Riviera has arrived back with exciting news of the painter Pablo Picasso. "His Guernica period is over," he reports. "Luminous Mediterranean skies replace the black sun of Spain at war. Centaurs play pipes, and an inspired woman, port of Goddess of Joy, dances in the company of little gods..."

And how is your Guernica period getting along, my little man?

CROSSWORD

According to Culbertson.

(Copyright, 1947, by Ely Culbertson)

"Dear Mr Culbertson: There was quite a discussion over the following hand, which came up in a team-of-four match.

"South, dealer.
"Both sides vulnerable

NORTH

♦ K 10 5 4

♦ A 6 3

♦ A 7 5 2

♦ Q 3

WEST

♦ Q 7 3

♦ K 10 5 2

♦ Q 10

♦ 7 6 5

EAST

♦ 8 2

♦ Q 8 4

♦ J 9 8 3

♦ A 10 9 8

SOUTH

♦ A Q J 6

This Space Every Day

Women
BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Bette Davis for Lois Leeds.

Neck and shoulders must be cared for. A home beauty treatment, plus exercise, does it!

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

Dear Lois Leeds—Please tell me how I can improve the appearance of my neck and shoulders—A. A.

How's your posture? Check it at once when you do some exercises while carrying out a skin beautifying programme. Stand erect, tense the throat muscles. Turn the head to the left until chin is pointed over shoulder. Lower the chin to the shoulder six times. Do this again and again, then relax. But for this exercise to prove effective, the throat muscle must be kept tense during the exercise.

Next exercise. Look up, chin pointing to the ceiling. Turn the head until the chin is over the other (the right) shoulder. Repeat ten times while keeping the throat muscles tense.

And for the beautifying! Before retiring at night, scrub the skin with hot, sudsy water. Rinse and pat with chilled astringent. Then pat on a rich cream and cover with cheesecloth during the night. And always make up your neck and shoulders as well as your face.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I am a brownette but have had my hair bleached to a Golden shade. My skin is fair and my eyes blue. Please suggest makeup tones.—A. G."

You are wise in knowing that Brownette makeup shades won't blend with your new shade of hair.

Minette Mackay
by GABRIELLE

CAREER IN COSMETICS

By Joanna Chase

THE manufacture, sale and application of cosmetics is an age old-trade, but it is only within the last ten years or so that beauty has become so big business that there can hardly be a woman now who does not use cosmetics.

In Britain alone, last year, 17,000,000 women spent £7,000,000 on cosmetics.

What you have to ask yourself before you take it on is: "Have I got good feet and hands?"

You need good feet, for you are going to stand on them some eight hours a day. You need strong, firm, but gentle hands to make a success of dealing with other women's hair and faces.

Three roads

There are three ways of making cosmetics your career. And by cosmetics I mean the whole business of hairdressing, beauty culture, and so on.

1—GO to a recognised technical school for a two-year training.

There are a number of such schools in both Britain and America. You must have passed matriculation to get in. You learn a certain amount of anatomy, including bone structure, the make-up of the nervous system and various skin types, manicure, pedicure, massage and hairdressing.

At the end of this two-year course you have to pass an examination which qualifies you as an assistant to the trade.

This course costs £12 a year, and is non-resident.

(To be Continued To-morrow)

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



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"But if I don't tell my aunts my dress size and how grown-up I am, they'll all send me dolls again!"

New Chemical Finds May Tell Man's Future

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Writer

Chemical discoveries that have outstripped Darwin and may foretell man's future evolution have been described in a report to the American Chemical Society by Dr Robert R. Williams, who synthesised vitamin 3-1.

Dr Williams' report was in response to award of the Perkin Medal, one of the highest honours in chemistry, given for pioneering in vitamin chemistry.

"The elegant descent of man," he said, "extends his perception of kinships and his sense of trends of evolution through far greater ranges than the anatomical evidence with which Darwin had largely to be content. It tells us where we have come from, and if we read it wisely and well, I believe it may well tell us much about where we are going."

"It provides a possible new basis for sociology, so far almost completely ignored."

New Evidence

Enzymes and vitamins offer the new evidence of man's origin, said Dr Williams. Enzymes are small, invisible, chemical compounds that govern all the physical reactions of human bodies, animals and plants. There are thousands of them, each one with a specific job in living chemistry.

Exactly the same enzymes are found in men, animals and plants. In this way, Dr Williams said, man is related to the vegetables he eats, the bacteria that infect him and the insects that plague him.

Furthermore, said Dr Williams, we find the same enzymes which man uses in the cells of living things whose progenitors presumably antedated man on earth by hundreds of millions of years.

Some vitamins have been found to be essential parts of enzymes. Remove the vitamin and the enzyme no longer works. Moreover, said Dr Williams, some vitamins play this activating role for more than one kind of enzyme.

Role of Sulfanilamide

There are also anti-enzymes, chemicals which stop enzyme action.

One of these, he declared, is sulfanilamide. It combines with enzymes needed by germs and so cures disease.

Dr Williams found the direct link with evolution in the genes, things as small as vitamins and enzymes, that control heredity. He said the new chemical evidence indicates that each gene is an enzyme, and is subject to chemical control.

He took issue with recent medical criticism of too widespread use of vitamins by the public and physicians, and said the prospect of synthetic vitamins will help to assure an adequate food supply for all mankind. This, he added, will lessen the danger of war.

NEW TAXICAB ON STREETS OF LONDON

Public transport is being brought up to limousine standards by a new taxicab appearing on the streets of London. This vehicle costs almost £1,000 and provides high comfort not only for passengers but for drivers too. The cab has passed its police tests for safety and adaptability to London's crowded traffic.

Many people seeing London's taxicabs for the first time consider their design to be old-fashioned because they follow upright lines.

"Why not a fast, modern, streamlined car?" they ask. They do not understand that the design is insisted upon by the authorities for the benefit of the customer.

Access through a comparatively tall upright door is simple for all kinds of people—the tall, the stout, the aged and the crippled, and the last to enter deserve special consideration because they cannot use other forms of public transport.

Mothers carrying babies are another class of people who could not conveniently stoop through low doors and sink into sloping seats.

Cabs which have streamline cabs report that passengers sometimes criticise this sacrifice of comfort to appearance and prefer the lines of London cabs. These have been followed in the new London taxi, but there is nothing lacking in its comfort. Five people can be carried in the passengers' compartment.

Though it follows traditional lines the cab has quite a racy appearance and its performance is: from rest to 30 mph in 13½ seconds; maximum speed 60 mph.

STRATFORD FESTIVAL

Sir Barry Jackson, director of the famous Stratford Festival, has announced his plans for the coming season.

A company of 30 players, headed by Beatrix Lehmann, Robert Harris, and Walter Hudd, has been engaged, a company much larger than any yet seen in Stratford.

The repertory will consist of nine plays: Romeo and Juliet, Marlowe's Doctor Faustus; Measure for Measure; Love's Labour's Lost; Twelfth Night; The Merchant of Venice; and Pericles, Prince of Tyre, which will be produced by Mr Nugent. Monck, the director of the Maddernmarket, the Elizabethan playhouse at Norwich, will be in charge of the production.

The festival will open on April 5, with Romeo and Juliet, and continue until September.

RUSSIA IS SHORT OF SEEDS

Effects of last summer's drought on seed for the spring wheat crop—something which may bear seriously on the 1947 Russian harvest—are reflected daily in stronger light.

A movement for lending from farmers' personal stocks is spreading through the southern part of the country.

The movement was initiated recently in the Dnieper Don region, where a farmer was said to have come forward with an offer of a loan from his own supply.

The newspaper, Socialist Agriculture, carried a dispatch on the spreading of the movement from four separate regions—Rostov, which embraces the Don, Saratov on the middle Volga, Stalingrad in the Donbas, and Odessa.

Russia's agriculture is based upon collective and state farms. The shortage of grain for seed suggests heavy military uses of the 1946 crop which escaped the drought.

Russia allocated 500,000 tons of Russian grain to France at the request of Maurice Thorez, French Communist leader, last spring before the French elections.—Associated Press.

Flight Lieut Is Expert In Cookery

Probably no one in the Royal Air Force knows more about cookery than F/Lt J. H. Fuller, the first to receive a permanent commission in the new catering branch of the RAF.

Not only is catering his business, but his hobby is the collection of cookery books, especially old English ones, and at his home in Blackheath, Kent, several rare volumes are to be found among the 200 on his shelves. The oldest is "The Art of Cookery" by Mrs Glasse, first published in folio form in about 1740. L/Lt Fuller's copy is a fourth edition, published in 1770, and almost as rare as the earlier editions.

Another book he prizes very much is "The Experienced Housewife" by Mrs Raftford, who was contemporary with Mrs Glasse, and also in the rarity class is the early 18th century "Good Cookery" by "A Lady," the author of which was Mrs Eliza Rundell.

F/Lt Fuller not only reads about cookery; he writes about it as well, and edits the monthly magazine "The RAF Catering Bulletin." Before joining the RAF he spent five years in the hotel restaurant business, beginning with two-and-a-half years in the kitchens of famous London hotels and afterwards gaining experience in all other departments. From London he went to Switzerland and France, and in September 1930 he was working at the Hotel Terminus, Paris. A few days later he returned to England and joined the RAF as a "cook. Five years later he was given a temporary commission.

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More Divorces In Canada

Canadians spent more than \$1,250,000 last year in court and legal fees in the greatest trek to the divorce courts the country ever witnessed.

While the number of marriages in Canada reached an all-time peak in 1942, the number of divorces last year was double the number then.

In each divorce the applicant had to pay about \$200 in legal fees.

Dusty volumes of vital statistics for the years following confederation show only 13 divorces in 1883—and that was the first year the number of divorces contained two digits. In 1903, there were 21 divorces—a record up to that time.

WAR PONTOONS IN PEACE

A novel recreation harbour is being planned in Eureka, California, by the use of 700 surplus one-ton US Navy pontoons sold by the War Assets Administration.

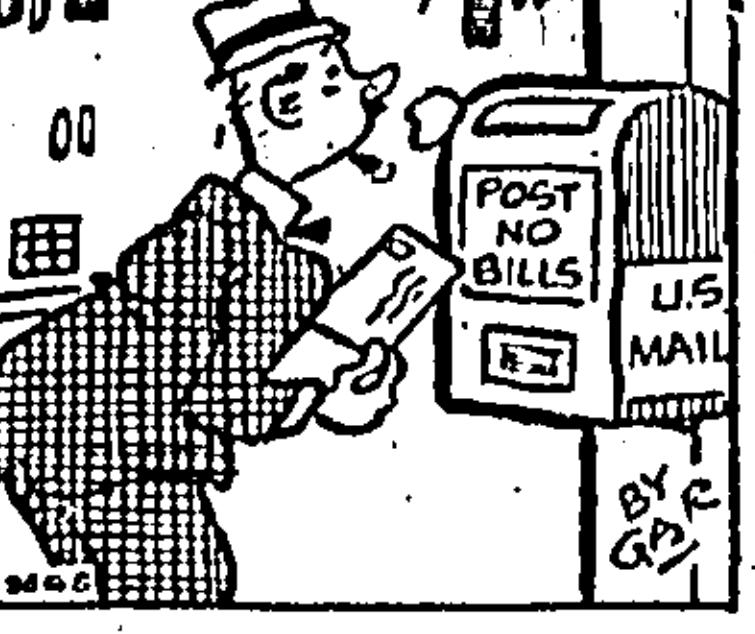
The pontoons, which are six by seven by five feet, were used originally by the navy as floating docks. They will enclose a recreation harbour in the bay adjoining the city.

Flated together in sets of four and filled with crude oil so they will not sink if they spring a leak, the pontoons will form a floating gangway 10 feet wide.—United Press.

DUMB-BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

I SUPPOSE I WILL HAVE TO DELIVER THIS MYSELF IF I EVER WANT TO COLLECT!



BALI'S MOST FAMOUS BEAUTY

Bali's most famous dancing beauty—and one of Asia's best known artists' models—soon will leave her tropical island home for her first visit to the western world.

She is Pollock, wife of the Belgian artist Albert Jenn Le Mayeur de Merpied. For Le Mayeur himself, the departure of the couple next November will be his first move outside the Orient since he vagabonded to Bali 15 years ago and fell in love with the native temple dances.

Le Mayeur's paintings have nearly

always had the same theme—Pollock, nude above the waist in the traditional Balinese fashion, portrayed against the lushly coloured island landscape.

Tourists have purchased many carrying them back to Europe and America. Since Pollock was appearing in art galleries and on the walls of collectors' homes.

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REPORTING BIG FOUR MEETING:

Moscow Press Policy Requires Revision

By HARRISON SALISBURY
United Press Foreign News Editor

New York, Feb. 16. Russia's pledge of freedom to report the March meetings of the Big Four in Moscow will require radical changes in Soviet press policy. At present all dispatches written by correspondents in Moscow must be submitted to the censor. He must stamp his approval on the stories before they will be accepted by the Moscow post office for cable or wireless transmission.

GIFTS OF BRITANNICA TO UNESCO

Three hundred sets of the Encyclopaedia Britannica have been donated to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation for distribution among universities, libraries and other centres of study in devastated areas of the world.

Unesco's acceptance of the gift came as the result of a letter written by Mr. Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor-on-leave of the University of Chicago and chairman of the Britannica's board of directors.

Mr. Hutchins said in a letter to Mr. Archibald MacLeish, deputy chairman of the American delegation to Unesco, that the officers and directors of the Britannica believed the distribution of a substantial number of sets among such institutions would be a service to the cause of international understanding.

"It is not the Britannica's desire to exercise any authority in the selection of the institutions and organisations to receive the sets," Mr. Hutchins said in his letter. "It requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to designate those institutions and organisations and to distribute the sets to them."

FIRE BELOW HATCHES

Southampton, Feb. 16. After examination of the main hold of the Danish East Asiatic passenger-cargo liner, India, here to-day it was decided that it was still unsafe to open the hatches and tackle the fire smouldering among the cargo of sunflower seed being taken to Denmark.

The ship put into Southampton on her voyage from Buenos Aires.

It was decided to make further borings in the bulkheads of the hold from the engine room and pour water on to the fire.

The suggestion that the ship should be allowed to proceed to Copenhagen was overruled, because of the danger of her being delayed among ice floes and becoming a total loss if the fire became worse.—Reuter.

HIGH POLLING IN RUSSIA

London, Feb. 16. Radio Moscow reported that elections to the Supreme Soviet were held to-day in the remaining republics of the USSR, including Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and some republics in Soviet Asia.

The broadcast said polling everywhere was between 95 and 97 percent.—United Press.

OVERCROWDING IN HAMBURG

Hamburg, Feb. 16. The entry of British Army families from Britain into the overcrowded city of Hamburg will be stopped after March 16, it was officially announced to-day.

Shivering Hamburg is at present accommodated in 200 Control Commission families and 220 Army families. But owing to the new housing shortage the number of families allowed to leave Britain has fallen to a comparative trickle recently.—Reuter.

Former Indo-China Governor Dead

Paris, Feb. 16. The death occurred at his home to-day of Alexandre Varenne, 67, former Governor-General of Indo-China and Minister of State without Portfolio in the Georges Bidault Cabinet of 1946.

M. Varenne died of a heart attack.—United Press.

PREPARING FOR ROYAL BIRTH

The Hague, Feb. 16. Doctor Jan de Groot, Princess Juliana's physician, has taken up residence at Scoville Palace, where the princess is awaiting her fourth child, and "will not return to his hotel," it was confirmed here to-day. Baron Daud, the private secretary

to the princess, said this morning there was nothing special to report. General expectations are that an announcement of birth "not far away," according to the Netherlands News Agency.—Reuter.

Jap. Leghorn Laid 279 Eggs

Tokamatsu, Feb. 16. The Japanese Agricultural Ministry revealed to-day that a leghorn owned by Masaji Okamoto laid 279 eggs for a Japan high record. Last year despite an acute food shortage.—United Press.

MOSLEM LEAGUE POSITION

Lahore, Feb. 16. The question of Moslem League representatives leaving the Indian Interim Government does not arise at present, Ismail Chundrigar, Moslem leader and Commerce Member of the Government, declared here, commenting on the cleavage between Congress and Moslem members of the Government.

"Congress has not accepted the British interpretation of December 6, 1946 (on the grouping of provinces) without mental reservations and this attitude is as good as an outright rejection of the scheme itself," he added.—Reuter.

U. S. ARCTIC POLICY ATTACKED

London, Feb. 16. Radio Moscow to-day broadcast an article in the New Times by the Soviet writer, Yermashov, charging that the United States Arctic policy was "clearly aggressive and not defensive in character."

Another Major Problem

Another major news problem in Moscow is the question of transmission of news reports. All transmission facilities are operated by the Soviet Government through the Moscow post office. The Moscow transmitters work with American communications companies in New York and British communications facilities in London.

Present communications from Moscow are slow and erratic. Most Moscow messages require several hours for transmission, sometimes as long as 12 to 24 hours.

Special arrangements to facilitate the flow of the huge volume of news which would be sent on a major diplomatic meeting such as that of the Big Four would presumably be necessary.

Another factor involved is the free entry of foreign correspondents to Moscow to report the Big Four conference. At present visas for the entry of correspondents to Russia frequently require many months and often are refused by the Soviet Foreign Office, often without explanation.

Correspondents of American radio networks currently are without broadcasting facilities in Moscow, although they are allowed to send messages by cable. It is presumed that Molotov's pledge would require that they receive the same facilities which are available to broadcasters elsewhere.

Problems Could Be Solved

The Big Four Meetings in Moscow probably will be conducted at Spiridonovka House, the elaborate Mansion which the Soviet maintains for important foreign visitors and where the Foreign Ministers have met before.

Most of the problems involved in providing facilities for the world press in Moscow equal to those in New York, probably, could be solved if the Soviet established a special communications centre in Spiridonovka House, where correspondents could send their dispatches free of censorship for rapid transmission to the outside world.

Such facilities never have before been provided in Moscow. At the time of the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Moscow a year ago, censorship was lifted at the end of the conference for the transmission of the official communiqué but was maintained on dispatches which speculated during the course of the conference on what the Ministers were discussing.

Since the broadcasting of pro-

grammes listing some of the major sins of the Hitler regime, the head of Radio Berlin, Max Seydelitz, has been receiving increasing numbers of anonymous letters describing him as a "dirty son of a Jew" who would have his "carcass torn to pieces limb by limb."

Other writers, he added, contend that "If Hitler had succeeded in annihilating all Jews Germany would never have lost the war and we would be rich and happy."—Associated Press.

CORRESPONDENCE

Action Resented

(The Editor, H.K. Telegraph)

Sir,—I regret to bring to light a disgraceful public incident witnessed in one of the trams last Saturday morning.

Two young Chinese ladies who were selling flags for the Boys and Girls Club Association, suffered the greatest humiliation possible, when they were ordered off the car by the collector on the ground that they were nuisances and acting in contravention of the Company's regulations.

The action of this collector brought many justifiable protests from the passengers in the car; it is hoped that the authorities concerned will give this matter their due attention, to save further indignity and embarrassment to these public-spirited citizens, who are at least deserving of better consideration for the good work which they are doing.

M. P.

MOST HEAVILY FORTIFIED ISLAND

Schleswig-Holstein Appeal

Frankfurt, Feb. 16. The Government of Schleswig-Holstein has made an "eleventh hour appeal" to the British Military Government to "restrain from destroying" Heligoland, the world's most heavily fortified island off the North Sea coast and urged that it be handed over to United Nations trusteeship.

About 6,700 tons of explosive are to be exploded about the end of March in the rocky fortress island to destroy its U-boat pens, gun batteries and 14 miles of ammunition storage tunnels.

It was at first reported that the 130-acre island would be reduced to a heap of uninhabitable rocks by the explosion, but a British Naval Staff Officer said on February 8 that there was no intention of wiping out the whole island and that the four harbours would be left intact.

The Schleswig-Holstein government yesterday asked Air Vice Marshal Hugh de Crespigny, the civilian governor of the province, to forward a proposal for the trusteeship of the island to the General Secretary of UNO "if the case should arise."—Reuter.

America Ows Russia Goods

Washington, Feb. 16. The State Department have informed Senators that the United States must ship to Russia the \$25,000,000 worth of goods originally ordered under Lend-Lease, or violate "agreements made in good faith," it was disclosed to-day.

The State Department's view was made public by Senator Styles Bridges, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The committee had heard the Controller-General, Mr. Lindsay Warren, give evidence that shipments to Russia, as well as to China, Brazil, France, Belgium, The Netherlands and Australia, were prohibited under Congress' ruling.

During the discussion Senators heard Mr. Chester Lane, Lend-Lease administrator, declare that Russia had ignored four consecutive requests for final settlement of the \$11,260,000,000 wartime Lend-Lease aid.

All other nations who received aid had negotiated settlements, it was stated.—Reuter.

GANDHI'S "TOP SECRET" LETTERS

Chittagong, Feb. 16. Mahatma Gandhi has sent two "important top secret" letters to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government and to the leadership of the Congress Party. It was learned at Gandhi's camp here to-day.

According to circles close to Gandhi, the letters are believed to be in reply to a message from Congress leaders brought here from New Delhi by Sudhir Ghosh, who was Gandhi's emissary to London during the British Cabinet Mission negotiations.

Sudhir Ghosh met Gandhi here yesterday and had a long talk with him. Ghosh later left for New Delhi.—Reuter.

Anti-Semitism In Germany

Berlin, Feb. 16. Leading figures in postwar German public life are finding that anti-Semitism in Germany is neither dead nor dormant, but is reviving daily in a flood of anonymous death threats and letters of vilification.

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M. P.

FRANCO HAS CASTLE IN EIRE

Shannon, Airport, Feb. 16.

Senor Jose Giral, ex-premier of the Spanish Republican Government in exile, said to-day that it was common belief among the Spanish people that if General Franco were driven from power he would seek refuge in Eire.

Senor Giral, who passed through Shannon this morning en route to New York, stated that Spanish newspapers reported that Franco had purchased a castle in Eire.

The former premier was accompanied by his son Antonio, his daughter-in-law Mata and two grandchildren. He is en route to Mexico City, where he hopes to resume his former post of chemistry professor at the Polytechnic Institute.

Senor Giral said he found it difficult to explain why his Cabinet had been driven out of office, but he said possibly it was because many exiled Spanish Republicans felt his government had failed to obtain the full support of the great powers against the Franco regime.

Wider Political Basis

"I do not think, however, that the present government is now constituted, will return to power," he stated. "It will need a wider political basis."

Also aboard Senor Giral's plane was General Martial Valin, chief of Staff of the French Air Force and formerly head of the French Military Mission to the United Nations. Gen. Valin is travelling to New York to wind up his affairs.—United Press.

Anti-Cigarette

Burmese

Rangoon, Feb. 16.

A mass meeting of Rangoon citizens has launched a movement to boycott the smoking of cigarettes, in an effort to protect the home tobacco-processing industry.

Burma produces no cigarettes, converting its tobacco only into cheroots and pipe tobacco.

The meeting was called because of the growing appetite for American and British cigarettes, which sell at fantastic prices.

Three Buddhist priests were ap-

pointed to direct the boycott.

Burmese men and women are in vogue smokers. Boys usually start to smoke at the age of seven years.—Associated Press.

Scotland Yard's Butterfly Chase

London, Feb. 16.

Scotland Yard's butterfly chase ended to-day in a Surrey country home.

Search for a valuable collection of 1,000 specimens was started when the Melbourne (Australia) Police reported its theft from the Melbourne Museum a year ago.

Reports of the find have been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions and to the authorities in Australia and New Zealand.—United Press.

POPE RECEIVES CHINESE MINISTER TO HOLY SEE

Vatican City, Feb. 16.

Pope Pius to-day received the new Chinese Minister to the Holy See, Mr. John Wu Ching-hsiung, and in a tribute to China expressed the hope that the principles of brotherhood and love among nations would overcome the opposing forces delaying a true peace.

Noting the minister is an "outstanding jurist" and "an authority in postwar international questions," the Pontiff said China's representative to the Vatican "is in a better position than many others to judge how far the present results of the rulers of the nations concerning the fundamentals of a secure and lasting peace have satisfied or deluded the legitimate expectations of humanity."

The Chinese Minister stressed the value of his mission to the Holy See as a representative of a "people with the oldest civilisation in the East." He said the Chinese "are in a better position than any other people to understand the importance of a Papal message because through their sufferings and experiences they are better able to understand the real value of charity and justice."

The Pope reviewed his appointment of a Chinese cardinal, the first in the history of the Catholic Church, and the establishment in China of an episcopal hierarchy. He said: "We have no doubt the value of this for the entire nation will be recognised even by those who do not belong to the Catholic Church." He implored his Apostolic benediction upon China and invoked the protection of the Almighty for the nation's "arduous journey from twilight to dawn" which, he said, he hoped "will soon shine forth in sincere internal and external peace."

Trade Consequence of War

Referring to international affairs, which obviously pointed toward the Chinese Communist-Nationalist civil war, the Pontiff said: "To-day discord and conflicting interests still divide nations, a tragic consequence of the dreadful years of war. But in every country more noble, far-seeing and mature minds have learned in the school of suffering in the past that despite all their differences they have a common element so essential that no one can tamper with it without imperilling the very foundations and prosperity of his own people."

"For this reason we regard the

exalted sentiments of Your Excellency as a reflection of the mind of

a people that, after the sombre experiences in the past, rises to wider and truer knowledge of reciprocal

functions and duties determined to

adapt its thought. It will carry its

action in the international field to

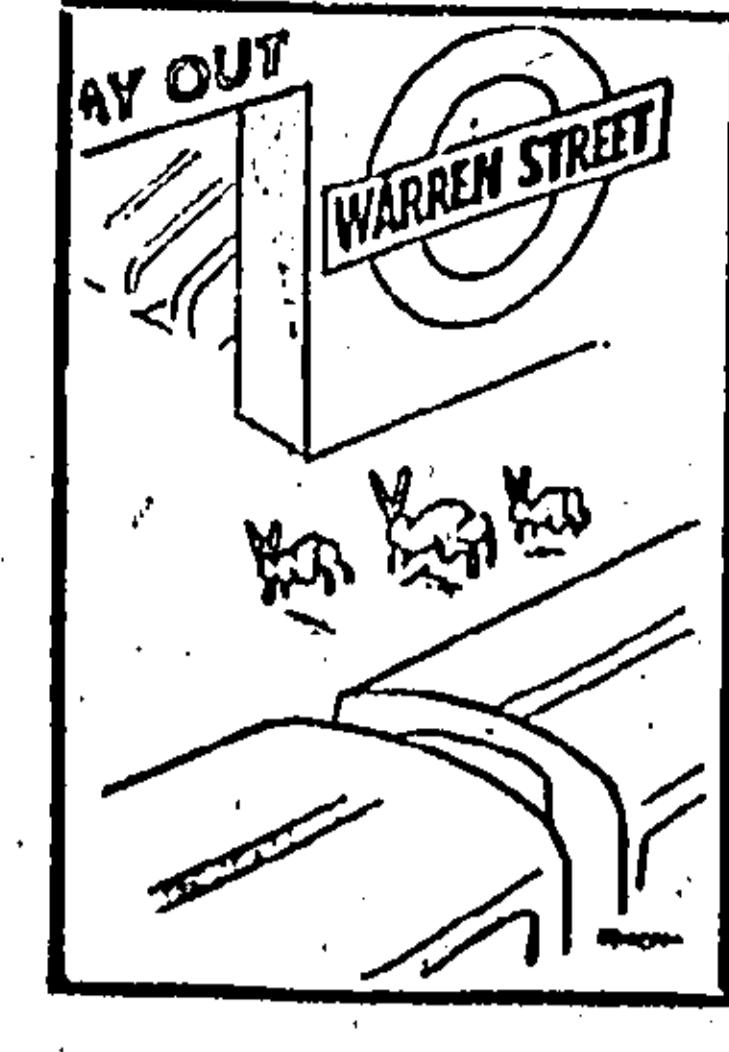
the moral concept that each member

of the great family of nations is to

be assured of what belongs to it."

United Press.

POCKET CARTOON



NW PACIFIC AIR ROUTE

SECOND SURVEY FLIGHT